

# May 1st Group Offers 3 New Parade Routes

Applications for three alternate May Day routes were presented to the Police Department yesterday by a delegation of the May Day Committee to assure New York workers their traditional right to parade May 1 into Union Square.

The delegation, headed by Leon Straus, May Day Committee chairman, conferred late yesterday in the office of Police Commissioner Monaghan with Second Deputy Police Commissioner John J. O'Connor on the new route.

O'Connor said Monaghan would act personally at 11 a.m. today.

The delegation lodged a formal protest against revocation of the original permit for the Eighth Ave. route.

The May Day Committee said yesterday it was continuing with final plans for the parade and demonstration.

O'Connor said a police inspector would discuss with the committee final arrangements for the demonstration in Union Square.

Whatever the police decision will be on the parade routes today, the delegation said the May Day Committee would go ahead with its appeal against Monaghan's order revoking the permit for a parade on Eighth Ave.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor, cabled Mayor Impellitteri.

"It has come to our attention that the permit granted to the United Labor and People's May Day Committee to demonstrate on May First has been cancelled, violating the laws of New York and violating workers rights and traditional liberty enjoyed since 1866.

"In the name of the workers of Latin-America, we request you restore permission for this parade."

A similar cable was sent to Monaghan by Jose Morera, secretary of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor.

## Alger Hiss Appeal Denied

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The U. S. Supreme Court today rejected a second appeal by Alger Hiss, former State Department official, based on the claim that his 1950 perjury conviction was based on trumped-up evidence.

## THE ROLE OF THE PRESS IN THE CLEMENCY FIGHT

When it was revealed last month that Pope Pius had made representations to the President concerning the Rosenbergs, the monopoly-dominated newspapers were caught off guard and reported the fact.

But they quickly recovered, and soon tried to "prove" that the Pope had not really asked for clemency; he had merely transmitted requests for clemency made by others. The Attorney General's office, which had suppressed the Pope's plea, also insisted there had been no such papal request for clemency.

On April 16, however, 11 days ago as of this writing, the Vatican organ, L'Osservatore Romano, spoke flatly of the Pope's "appeal for the Rosenbergs" and declared this appeal "fits in with the entire work of his Pontificate. . . ."

If the monopoly press did not at first see this statement of the official Vatican paper, though this is hardly likely, they had ample time to catch up with it following its appearance in the Daily Worker and The Worker. Their failure to do so is an act of suppression. It is in line with current journalistic practice in our country.

The Worker, and the Daily Worker, printed the Pope's words, of course, as they have printed every fact which throws light on the massive frame-up and which advances the struggle for clemency. Can there be any doubt that the campaign to save the lives of this courageous, persecuted couple would be greatly enlarged if the circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker were expanded?

We suggest to the many readers who are actively lining up attendance at the rally this coming Sunday for the Rosenbergs—and all of us should be doing this—that they take with them copies of the weekend Worker, and show how essential it is to become a regular reader.

The same goes for May Day. Our great city was disgraced last week when Mayor Impellitteri invoked McCarranism—the ally of McCarthyism—to attack the May Day parade.

The monopoly press approved Impellitteri's embrace of McCarranism. Opposition to it, and organization of the people to fight it through winning a parade permit and getting up a big demonstration against it on May Day, are reported mainly through The Worker and Daily Worker.

As our readers organize for the May Day demonstration Friday, we suggest they also get the paper around and win regular readers for it.

# Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 84  
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, April 28, 1953  
Price 10 Cents

# CIO Urges Public Outcry To Prevent Big Oil Steal

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC, today called on all union political action committees to rally support in the communities against the administration's attempts to hand-over offshore oil resources to the states and private interests. Kroll's appeal was made public as



JACK KROLL

debate on the giveaway program appeared to be entering its final stretch after 19 days of opposition debate which had been sparked by a group of Democratic Senators and Wayne Morse, independent Republican of Oregon.

(The Senate late today voted down a proposal to continue Federal control of offshore oil lands.

(The defeated substitute, offered by Sen. Anderson, would have earmarked oil and gas revenues from the offshore lands for Federal aid to schools.

(Voting to defeat the Anderson bill were 38 Republicans and 18 Democrats.

(Voting for Federal control were 25 Democrats, seven Republicans and Sen. Morse.)

Kroll's letter to state PACS, said, "there is no doubt that this issue will be a major one of next year's Congressional campaign, and any efforts that are made now will be valuable in that respect."

He called for addressing all messages against the Holland bill,

the administration measure, to be directed first to members of the Senate and then to the White House for a veto.

Indications that the debate was drawing to a close were given by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson after a strategy meeting with other opponents of the bill. The Senator, whose bill calls for national con-

trol of the tide and oil resources and the use of revenues for federal aid to education, is one of the main leaders of the opposition.

Anderson told newsmen after the policy meeting that "our major objective has been accomplished—arousing the antagonism of the country against this legislation we

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## Laotians Restore Free Gov't; Dulles Promises to Intervene

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)  
Laotian rebels, freed by the on-sweeping Vietminh from the threat of French reprisals, yesterday restored their "Free Resistance Government of Laos" established in 1945 and again in 1950 by vote of the National Assembly.

At the same time, U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles promised French leaders immediate aid in an effort to preserve their colonial rule over Indo-China.

Over the Vietminh radio, Laotian leader Souphanou Vong declared that "the Resistance Government of Laos, elected by the Laotian National Assembly, is the sole legal government of Laos. It represents the legitimate rights of the Laotian people which it is guiding in the fight for true liberty and independence of the state."

In 1945, the Free Laotians ousted the Japanese occupation, forced King Sisavong Vong to quit and set up their own government. Afterwards, they restored the king as the constitutional

ruler of their independent country, and the king recognized them.

The French returned, started the war against the Vietminh, and re-established control over Laos and Cambodia under pretense of bringing these states into the French Union with full equality.

But the Free Laotians in 1950 again asserted the independence of their government.

The victories of the Vietminh, who yesterday were moving on Luang Prabang, capital of the 1,000,000 Laotians, moved the French to seek immediate aid from Dulles. The Secretary, accompanied by Secretary of the Treasury William Humphrey, Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen, and U. S. special representative William H. Draper, Jr., met with French Foreign Minister Charles Bidault, Defense Minister Rene Plevin, and Finance Minister Maurice Bourgess-Maunoury. Dulles is reported to have promised \$900,000,000 in U. S. taxpayers' money.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER SAYS:

# FIRE



DULLES

# DULLES!

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## May Day and the Truce Talks

An Editorial

WHAT COULD BE a more wonderful celebration of May Day this year than an end to the killing in Korea? But the hopes for an end of the killing and wholesale destruction by May First have been dampened by the "global strategy" of our generals and diplomats.

And in the meantime, the people's very right to march on the streets of New York—an ancient right, dating back to the 1880s—is threatened by Mayor Impellitteri and Police Commissioner Monaghan. Peace in the world, and our democratic rights at home, are under attack. The generals and the diplomats do not want to be curbed by a free people expressing the mandate for peace.

Gen. William K. Harrison, at Panmunjom, has rejected the compromise offer of the Chinese and North Koreans, calling for prisoners of war who did not wish to be repatriated to be sent to a neutral country for six months. This proposal is a compromise, meeting the U. S.-sponsored objection to "forced repatriation," and the proposal for holding POWs 60 days by a neutral power. Harrison

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# Industrialist Asks: Do We Save Lives or 'Save Face'

CLEVELAND, April 27.—J. F. Lincoln, head of Lincoln Electric Co., one of the world's largest manufacturers of electric welding equipment, wrote in a letter to the Cleveland Press of April 18, "I, for one, would be much better satisfied if we could save our sons in Korea and completely lose the 'face' and also the heads of all the people who have been responsible for this holocaust in Korea."

"We are again being told that peace with Russia is impossible. Therefore, in spite of their invita-

tions, which may or may not be honest, we continue without any attempt at a peaceful solution, with preparation for war.

"Government is too big. It no longer reflects the will of the people. It wants instead to dominate all and sundry. Isn't it about time that we begin to think of our people and their welfare, instead of bluffing Russia?"

"We hear continually that it is not possible for us to get out of Korea, where we should never have been, because if we get out, we will 'lose face'."

"We do not seem to care about the loss of our sons, nor do we seem to care that because of the money or attention we are frittering away there, instead of using it here, we are killing over 40,000 people a year by automobile accidents and disabling at least 300,000 more."

"Any small part of the money we are throwing away in our preparations for war would have built roads which would have largely eliminated in 'saving face' in saving our lives. . . ."

## Miners Warned by Pittsburgh CRC of Smith Act Stoolpigeon

A WARNING was addressed last week by the Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress to officials and locals of the United Mine Workers of America on the existence of a self-admitted scab and stoolpigeon in their midst. The letter to the UMW said in part:

WARNING! There is a self-admitted scab and stoolie in your midst. He is Dewey C. Price, for 17 years a duPont employee in Charleston, W. V. He is a gov-

ernment witness in the Pittsburgh Smith Act trials against the Communist defendants Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, James Dolsen, all of Pittsburgh; William Albertson of

Detroit and Irving Weissman, formerly of West Virginia. . . .

"Officers and members of UMW locals have been framed and can be again under the Smith Act on the testimony of such scabs and stoolies as Price. That is exactly what is happening to these defendants. Stoolpigeon Price is the main Government witness against Irving Weissman:

(Cross-examination by Mr. Ralph Powe, of Counsel for Defense.)

"Q. And there was a strike, was there not?"

"A. There certainly was. . . ."

"Q. . . . Tell us something about it. . . ."

"A. Yes, I worked."

"Q. And what do you call that, in terms of union language?"

"A. Scab."

"Q. Scab. So that you were a scab—"

"A. Sure. That's the union's lingo of a worker when some is out on strike and others is working; he is called a scab. . . ."

"Q. Is it not a fact that you reported (to Army Intelligence) during this 2-year period on organizing activity of the union?"

"A. At the duPont plant?"

"Q. Yes."

"A. I did."

The CRC letter pointed out that while Dewey Price was scabbing on the United Mine Workers during 1948-50, these five defendants were mobilizing labor support to the striking miners of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia in their nine-months long strike.

The communication further stated:

"We agree with Acting President Thomas Kennedy when he wrote the national office of the Civil Rights Congress on Dec. 31, 1952, that these cases (against the Communists) raise some questions of principles involving the citizenship in general and labor in particular."

A four-point program was proposed to the mine locals in protest against frameups by company scabs:

- Adopt a resolution for Repeal of the Smith Act. Let your Congressmen and Senators know.

- Demand an end to Smith Act frameup trials and the glorification of labor scabs and stoolies. Let the Attorney General know.

Write Gov. John S. Fine, Harrisburg, Pa., to annul the 20-year frame-up sentence on stoolpigeon testimony against Nelson.

- Wherever possible we urge you: Visit Court Room. Here the Smith Act anti-labor frame-up is now at work.

## RIGHT INTO THE LIVING ROOM . . .

By LESTER RODNEY

BY NOW THE soothing and placating job is well under way. The kid's alive and OK, isn't he? He was even on Ed Sullivan's TV show Sunday night and though he looked as if he'd stopped a Mack Truck with his face he was there, wasn't he? The day before, the referee himself went to visit the kid, with a reporter just accidentally along, so you don't think he WANTED to hurt the kid do you? So come off the "brutality" stuff. Anyway, did you ever see the Dempsey-Willard fight . . . etc., etc.

It won't work. There were too many witnesses. Millions SAW it. They saw the hopelessly overmatched Collins blasted down seven times in one round and three times in the next until the cries of the outraged crowd forced one of his unabashed seconds to go into the ring and stop it. They saw Collins get limper, foggier and more disoriented with each knockdown, they saw his head thump more sickeningly against the hard ring floor each time, they saw him wander dazedly at the end of the third round unable to locate his own corner, they saw him allowed out for another round, lurch to his feet unable to see straight any longer, facing the wrong way, a sagging, wide open target, face contorted for breath, pawing the air feebly in front of him.

All the smart gimmicks and smooth words poured out now to make things easier for the commercial sponsors, officials, doctors, TV networks and everyone connected with this sadistic spectacle can't wipe out the memory of what millions saw in their living room Friday night. Propaganda isn't THAT good. You can't kid people about what they see for themselves.

How bad was it actually? people who didn't see it ask. Could he really have been killed, or is it all being exaggerated?

The answer is yes, he could have been killed. The families watching this "sport" could have seen a man killed on their TV screens, not as a re-creation of something that once happened, not as make believe, but an actual picture of a senseless death as it actually occurred. The wonders of modern science!

But he's walking around OK now. . . .

Well, Ernie Schaaf didn't die in the ring while taking a terrible head punching from Max Baer, but he died in his next fight at a light tap by the musclebound Primo Carnera. And Laverne Roach, like Collins, an inexperienced, callously overmatched boxer rushed

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### PEACE NOTEBOOK:

## Letters Reflecting Peace Momentum

HARD-HITTING, ANGRY, impatient letters and other expressions for peace printed in newspapers around the country are pouring in on Peace Notebook too fast to be digested rapidly through this little column. Here is a sampling of the growing temper of our times:

### Stuebenville, Ohio . . .

IN THE PITTSBURGH Post-Gazette: under the heading "Peace Last."

"The headlines reflect the trend throughout the United States today; business first, peace last. The reaction on the stock market exchange towards the prospect of peace was immediate."

"The slurs and insults by cartoonists, commentators and others belittling the newest Russian efforts for a peace settlement makes it quite plain that we didn't quite expect and therefore refuse to consider a genuine change of heart in our enemy. Now big business and stockholders are disturbed. The accumulation of blood money they contemplated may never materialize. Their cold blooded attitudes and willingness to permit sacrifices on behalf of their wealth must amaze even the Russians."

MRS. W. McCORMICK, Stuebenville, Ohio."

### East Lansing, Mich. . . .

IN THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published in East Lansing: "My choice in Korea would be to leave Korea. It may as well be now as later. We are going to have to pull out anyway, win, lose or draw. It behooves us to talk about the Russians violating their agreements when we, ourselves, don't honor our own signature on the Geneva Conference rules on prisoner exchange."

"The world will never be set right by military might. Let's set our own house in order and not be like the Pharisee who thanked God because he was so good compared to the rest."

### Endicott, N.Y. . . .

HERE IS ONE entitled "Disquieting Note" from an Endicott, N.Y., reader to the Binghamton (N.Y.) Press:

"Amid the torrent of recent Russian conciliatory gestures, we find one disquieting note: that is John Foster Dulles' statement to the effect that nothing has happened 'or is likely to happen' to reduce the Soviet peril, as he sees it, or to end the need for continued rearmament and mobilization."

"Now that the Russians are plainly going out of their way to cooperate with the West in numerous ways, and are eating many of their angry words of the past, Mr. Dulles seems to suggest that 'not words, not even deeds will do, but . . . But what? Unconditional surrender to the U.S.? Voluntary return to free enterprise? Exactly what does he want?"

### And Boulder, Colorado

FROM PAPERS in Denver comes the news of a forum at the University of Colorado at Boulder, where students at a Conference on World Affairs heard and reacted favorably to the proposition that the way to peace was to admit China to the United Nations.

Amiya Chakravarty, former advisor to the India UN delegation, said there never would have been warring between Americans and Chinese in Korea if China had been in the UN where it belonged in the first place.

Chakravarty, giving the students some blunt truths of the sort usually withheld from them by the mediums of information they have available, said an attack on China (such as MacArthur advocates) would mean withdrawal of every Asiatic nation from the UN.

## Ask Eisenhower Seek Repeal of McCarran Act



C. B. BALDWIN

C. B. Baldwin, National Secretary of the Progressive Party, yesterday called on President Eisenhower to direct Attorney General Brownell to withdraw action against 12 organizations cited as "agents of a foreign power" under the McCarran Act. Baldwin also called on Eisenhower to ask Congress to repeal the act which is described as a "brazen effort to silence the protests of the American people."

"The Subversive Activities Control Board," said Baldwin, "after laboring for two years . . . issued its rubber stamp report that the Communist Party is an agent of a foreign power and must register as such. . . ."

"Immediately, Brownell revealed the full meaning of the McCarran Act by filing actions against 12 more organizations."

"Practically every organization singled out by Brownell has been a valiant defender of traditional American democratic rights."

## Will Commemorate Romania '41 Pogrom

A Memorial Meeting to commemorate the 12th anniversary of the pogrom that took place on June 29, 1941, at Yashl, Romania, will be held June 14 at the Manhattan Plaza, 34 Street and 8 Avenue, it was announced yesterday.

## Un-Americans Call Editor of 'Guardian'

Cedric Belfrage, editor of the National Guardian, progressive weekly, has been summoned before the House Un-American Activities Committee in New York May 4, following threats by the committee chairman, Rep. Harold R. Velde (R-Ill.) to turn its inquiries against the press.

Under Belfrage's editorship, Guardian helped lead the worldwide campaign to defend Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and two weeks before the committee's subpoena was issued, had produced fresh evidence disproving significant contentions in the government case against the Rosenbergs.

Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., publishers of the Guardian, said through its directors, John T. McManus, general manager; James Aronson, executive editor and Belfrage:

"The attack on the Guardian through its editor is eloquent testimony to the paper's effectiveness in mobilizing New Deal Americans, to whom it is directed, for action in defense of the America of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is not, however, an attack merely upon the Guardian; clearly it is the spearhead of an attempt to suppress all remaining opposition voices in the American press."

Guardian directors announced a "Hands-off-the-Guardian" rally at Palm Garden, 305 W. 52d St., New York City, Sunday evening, May 3, on the eve of Belfrage's appearance before the committee, and called for support from "all who value a free press and respect the First Amendment to the United States Constitution."

The Guardian, founded in 1948 with Belfrage as editor, was active in the campaign that saved the lives of the Trenton Six; defended those prosecuted under the Smith Act and the foreign-born attacked under the Walter-McCarran Act; opposed the Korean War from the outset and campaigned consistently for peace. It supported campaigns and candidates of the Progressive Party. Its readers total 58,000, according to its last published statement of circulation.

# FIRE DULLES!

JOHN FOSTER

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, in his speech on April 16, demanded peace deeds from the Russians. It might be well if, for a change, he himself would set a good example in this respect by firing his war-mongering Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. Eisenhower did a great disservice to the American people and to world peace when he appointed this reactionary sabre-rattler to his present high office. The President could make at least partial amends for this evil deed by giving Dulles his walking papers, but quick.

The improved prospect for a truce in Korea has sent a great surge of hope through the peace-loving masses of the world. Such an armistice, if followed up vigorously, could lead to an easing of international tension and to the end of the dangerous world armaments race. But Dulles, sitting in his powerful position in the American Government, is a deadly menace to all such peace hopes. A confirmed warmonger, an agent of Wall Street, and a close cooperator with the most malignant pro-fascist elements here and abroad, Dulles is doing his utmost to block a settlement in Korea and to reestablish the cold war world tensions, now at least partially relaxed.

Dulles' State Department has done its utmost to throw cold water on the proposals of People's China to settle the war in Korea and to reestablish the cold genuineness of the peace intentions of the Soviet Union. The condemnation of the Communist Party as an alleged agent of the U.S.S.R. by the McCarran Board was undoubtedly a carefully timed effort to discredit the Soviet Union for allegedly "interfering in the internal affairs of the United States." And, surely, it was no accident that Dulles' close friend and ultra-reactionary political brother, General MacArthur, bursts

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## President Asks 10 Walter Law Changes

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President Eisenhower has asked the Senate to remedy what he calls 10 "injustices" in the McCarran-Walter immigration law. Eisenhower sent this

message to the Senate in response to criticism from organizations of all kinds, including the commission set up by President Truman.

Eisenhower's statement takes into account a number of the criticisms made by the Truman Commission, but does not seek to alter in any way the racist quotas of the McCarran law, or the unlimited power of the attorney general to seize for deportation, without bail, naturalized or unnaturalized Americans because of their opinions.

The "injustices" which Eisenhower notes in his message to the Senate include:

Curbs on foreign ships crews in U. S. ports which have caused criticism by other nations.

Allowing naturalized citizens to be denaturalized if they live abroad for certain periods. The President said it has been charged that this gives immigrants only "second class" citizenship.

Allowing former Nazis or Fascists to enter the United States unless it can be shown they advocated setting up these systems here.

Permitting an alien to be deported at any time if he has ever been involved in activity or an organi-

zation designed as "subversive"—no matter how long ago.

Authorizing U. S. consuls to bar immigrants who might become public charges at any time in the future or who probably would engage in "subversive" activities.

Eisenhower said the law should also be clearer on several other points. For instance, he said, it al-

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## A & P Clerks End Strike

The nine-day strike of A&P clerks in Brooklyn and Queens ended yesterday with the striking Local 1500 of the AFL Retail Clerks conceding the right to bargain to Local 342 of the Amalgamated Meatcutters, AFL.

The workers, who voted overwhelmingly to accept the agreement at a membership meeting Sunday night, returned to work with no loss of seniority or any other rights.

The agreement between the Meatcutters and the Clerks permitted the Clerks Local 1500 to take part in grievance procedures. Local 1500 agreed to cease its attacks on the Meatcutters' contract, which expires in October, 1954.

Local 1500 spokesman said that the union will seek an NLRB vote in August, 1954.

The clerks average about \$55 for a 45-hour week, according to a Local 1500 spokesman.

## FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL GREETES RETURNING POWs

Warmest greeting to the homecoming American prisoners of war from Korea were extended last week by the Furriers Joint Council of New York. The greetings came as part of a unanimously adopted resolution of the Joint Council, top legislative body of the union.

The Furriers Joint Council represents 12,000 fur manufacturing workers in New York City, organized into seven locals.

The resolution expressed the hope that the return of the ex-Pows promised a rapid exchange of all other prisoners and an immediate end to the fighting in Korea.

The Joint Council indicated that "a world of peace is the best guarantee that there will be no more prisoners of war. The position taken by our union shortly after the war in Korea began, for an immediate end to the fighting and the negotiation of peace, if adopted as national policy, would have spared our country and the rest of the world untold suffering, destruction and anguish."

## No Gov't Licensing of Unions, AFL Tells Senate

WASHINGTON, April 27.—AFL president George Meany told the Senate labor committee today the Goldwater-Rhodes labor-busting bill would set up "government licensing of labor unions" and is completely unacceptable. He made the statement at a hearing on proposals for changing Taft-Hartley into something "acceptable to labor."

Meany differed with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who demanded repeal of both Taft-Hartley and the Wagner Act. He said although the Wagner Act was "not perfect" its essential features are necessary to protect low-wage workers and make possible organization of the unorganized. He made no reference to repeal of T-H.

Meany said his detailed suggestion for T-H amendment would result in "something approaching" the Wagner Act, but not completely like it.

"But we're not kidding ourselves that you will give us everything we want," he said. Sen. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), chairman of the committee, said he and his colleagues are seriously interested in all the AFL suggestions and Meany promised AFL lawyers would put them into legislative language.

As to "national emergency"

strikes, Meany differed from CIO president Walter P. Reuther's suggestion they be submitted to Congress for "tailor-made" solutions in each case. He also differed with the proposal of Al J. Hayes, president of the AFL International Association of Machinists that they be subjected to compulsory arbitration.

Meany said he never had seen a real national emergency strike. The law, he said, has been abused by holding any strike which anybody thinks is dangerous to be a national emergency.

He suggested permanent conciliation staffs for industries which might possibly cause national emergency strikes, such as railroad, coal and steel. Should a strike threat develop, which might endanger the national welfare, he said, a fact-finding commission should recommend terms to be enforced by public opinion.

"ONE-SIDED"

"But the 80-day injunction is the most unfair provision in the

Taft-Hartley Act," he said. "It is one-sided. If a government can say to workers you can't strike, it also should be able to say to employers, you must pay the wages demanded. If the industry is so important to the national welfare as is claimed, then possibly it should be owned by the public."

Meany turned down this idea, though, because it is "socialistic." He also feared it might lead to fascism.

The Goldwater-Rhodes bill, which would allow the Subversive Activities Control Board to decide what unions and what union officials can do business would result in "complete licensing of trade unions," Meany said. "Of course, it would be a tremendous blow to Communist-dominated unions. It would put Communist-dominated unions out of business just like it would put all other unions out of business."

Meany insisted the entire question of communism should be removed from labor-management

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## Eisenhower Widens Swing of 'Loyalty' Ax

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Following a White House conference with Senator McCarthy, President Eisenhower yesterday issued a sweeping order for wholesale "loyalty" firings in all government agencies. The order came in the form of a command for new "security" tests for all government employees.

Under the new McCarthyite attack on the civil rights of millions of government employees, Eisenhower wiped out the Truman Security Board and replaced it with his new system under which the head of any agency can fire at will any employee on practically any grounds whatsoever.

Under the old program, the fired employee could at least appeal after a hearing given him by employees in his own agency. Under the new set-up, the agency head is undisputed boss whose firing order cannot be appealed. It is final.

Observers quickly noted that the McCarthy crackdown is intended to open the way for wholesale dismissal of Democrats as "security

risks." If there is nothing in the FBI file which can conceivably be used to fire any "fingered" employee, then his job can be reclassified as "sensitive" with new requirements. With this new McCarthy axe, the GOP can fire employees on the basis of "facts which furnish reason to believe that the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence or pressure which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security."

Millions of government employees have been harassed, probed, persecuted and tested by the police state standards of the FBI, but a mere handful have been fired by "the old standards."

It is obvious that what the GOP needs is an axe with which to displace hundreds of thousands of Democratic employees, New Deal-minded civil service workers, pro-labor and anti-discrimination employees who could not be reached in the Truman "loyalty" witch-hunts. Eisenhower's act gives new power to the Wisconsin fascist, McCarthy, observers agreed.

## Lynn Local Names Committee On Unity with UE in GE Fight

LYNN, Mass., April 27.—The executive board of Local 201 of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers named a committee of three to negotiate with the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers on unity negotiations with General Electric.

The action, announced by business agent Earl J. Riley of Local 201, follows the local's recent stormy membership meet of 6,000 at which, by near unanimous action, the officers were instructed to take steps for such unity. It was at that meeting that the membership booed international President James B. Carey off the platform, and by special amendment to the proposed program of action instructed officers to initiate talks with the UE on united action.

The movement for unity of all unions in the GE chain was launched last month by the UE, but it was ignored by the IUE's top leadership. Lynn's Local 201, largest of the IUE, has over 20,000 members.

Named as a committee to negotiate for the local were Austin Brevin, of the Everett plant; Joseph Mahoney, of River Works, and Harold Albee, of West Lynn. Designated as the "ways and means committee" they are expected to report to an executive board meeting Wednesday.

"All phases of the question of unity will be probed by the committee," said Riley.

Strikes at two of General Electric's plants continued with apparently no signs of a settlement. The strike of 4,500 members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and 1,200 of the AFL's Machinists, continued at the Evendale, Ohio jet engine plant, rounding out the sixth week.

The three-week strike at the company's electronics plant in Syracuse is keeping some 10,000 more workers out. That plant is under contract with the IUE.

Lemuel L. Boulware, GE vice-president in charge of labor relations, last week told reporters in Washington, "GE is only yawning at the Evendale Strike."

At Syracuse the company continues its psychological warfare in an effort to "soften up" the workers for a back-to-work movement. The full-page company daily ads are directed mainly at loosening the ties between the workers and the union.

National negotiations continue deadlocked, with the company's offer of 1.5 percent raise scorned by both the IUE and UE.

## TRADE

By ALAN MAX

When the Eisenhower Administration says it wants to promote world trade, it really means it.

Gen. Mark Clark has now offered to trade \$100,000 for the first Russian-built MIG-15 jet fighter to be delivered to him C.O.D. by a North Korean or Chinese pilot.

Clark is evidently ready to sidestep protective tariffs, and any other barriers in the way of East-West trade.

He may even have in mind to offer to buy some fine old example of Russian architecture, such as the Kremlin.

Not that this is entirely new. The State Department some time ago spent several million dollars to purchase Marshal Tito.

When people in Washington insist that any peace proposal from the socialist countries be preceded by "deeds not words," they seem to have in mind a deed to some piece of socialist property.

**AT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S** first press conference, held on Feb. 17, 1953, a discussion of civil rights was barred by limiting questions to four topics chosen by the President. Everyone wanted to know what the President meant when he told Congress in his State of the Union Address:

"Much of the answer (to denial of civil rights) lies in the power of act, fully publicized; of persuasion, honestly pressed; and of conscience, justly aroused. These are methods familiar to our way of life, tested and proven wise."

Eisenhower did not get around to a discussion of civil rights again until April 2, 1953, when Miss Alice Dunnigan, the Associated Negro Press correspondent, asked whether the President was going to revive the Contract Compliance Committee and name a new committee chairman.

**THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED** that he had not heard of the report and that he would have the matter looked into. As we have already mentioned (D.W. April 7, 1953) the Contract Compliance Committee was established for the purpose of seeking ways to enforce the clause in government contracts which calls for no discrimination in hiring by firms doing business with the government. The committee rendered its report on Jan. 16, 1953.

## On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

### The Law-Breakers Of Washington, D.C.

It seems that either the President or his assistants—or both—have no intentions of translating the nice words into meaningful action. For such a report has very important bearing on the lives of 15,000,000 United States citizens who, because of circumstances beyond their control, are still barred from most skilled, clerical and professional work. The Presidential indifference was emphasized last Thursday when Miss Dunnigan, after waiting three weeks while the President sharpened up his golf, asked the same old embarrassing question. What had the President done about the Contract Compliance Committee?

According to the stenographic transcript of the press conference as carried in the New York Times, Friday, April 24, 1953, the President, "didn't know about appointment of a chairman. He did have the matter

looked up and they told him they were looking into the matter and that they would do their best on it. (The President consulted with Mr. Hagerty.) There had been no chairman appointed; there would be some announcement on it."

I venture to say that if the President were as lackadaisical about Norway, Denmark and Sweden there would be a howl in this country from editors from coast to coast. And yet there are more Negroes in the United States than the combined population of the Scandinavian peninsula.

**ON ANOTHER MATTER** concerning civil liberties the President acted with dispatch—The Rosenberg case. He formally took office on Jan. 20, but on Feb. 11 he had become familiar enough with a case involving two lives to turn down their plea for clemency. Before

that, on Feb. 8, he announced he had studied the complicated situation in the Far East and proposed unleashing a Komin-tang attack against the Chinese People's Government.

The President was quick to push legislation in the interest of the oil trust, giving southern states the right to off-shore oil in the Gulf of Mexico. Everyone knows that this simply means turning over to Big Business the oil which rightfully belongs to the people of the United States. The people of New York and Michigan and other states—indeed, the people of all the states—will be the poorer if the billions of dollars in oil is taken away from the federal government.

**THE PRESIDENT KNEW** a thing or two about who was free and who was not in Europe—Eastern Europe. So on Feb. 20, 1953, he proposed a resolution to Congress charging the Soviet Union with enslaving peoples under wartime agreements. (Of course, during all this time Negroes were barred as skilled workers on government jobs in Aiken, S. C., and in the Washington Telephone Co., the government's source of telephone services.)

In other words, the President has carefully chosen what he will know about. Civil rights doesn't seem to have made his

(Continued on Page 8)

### Mine Union Asks NLRB Act on Kentucky Terror

**HAYDEN, Ky., April 26 (FP).—**NLRB trial examiners have accused two Leslie county coal companies of unfair labor practices against the United Mine Workers.

Phillips Bros. and Wooton & Turner Coal Co. were ordered to stop interfering with UMW organizing efforts. The union has been organizing miners in Leslie and adjoining Clay county for two years in the face of firings, bombings, beatings and ambushes.

One examiner ordered Phillips Bros. to offer reinstatement to four men and give them back pay. It was found the firm discharged the miners to discourage membership in the UMW.

Another examiner said evidence in the Wooton & Turner case indicated coal brokers have used pressure to keep mines unorganized in the two counties. The examiner ordered reinstatement of a complaint that 10 other miners were fired or refused reemployment because of union activity.

A federal grand jury at Lexington is in recess after hearing 165 witnesses in a three-week investigation of conditions in the two counties. It may hear more witnesses or it may report on the situation when it reconvenes in late April.

## Soviets' Reply to Eisenhower's Speech

Following is the text of the editorial, published in the Soviet newspapers Pravda and Izvestia, commenting on President Eisenhower's speech of April 16, and expressing the Soviet government's readiness to negotiate all differences between the U. S. and the USSR. The same issues that carried the Soviet editorial also printed Eisenhower's speech in full.

The editorial:

**EIGHT** years have passed since the victory of the Allies, the U. S. S. R., the U. S. A., Britain and France, over Hitlerite fascism and the end of the second World War.

The Soviet people carried on their shoulders the main burden of the great struggle. They did this in order to defend the freedom and independence of their fatherland, to help the enslaved peoples of Europe in the liberation from the Fascist yoke and to insure after the end of the war a stable peace and international security. Steadfastly defending the cause of peace among the peoples, the Soviet Union, as before, is striving for the development of international collaboration. In the speeches of Comrades Malenkov, Beria and Molotov on 9 March, 1953, is expressed the unalterable will of the Soviet people for strengthening general peace.

On April 16, U. S. President Eisenhower spoke to the American Society of Newspaper editors on questions devoted to the international situation. This speech comes as an answer to the recent statement of the Soviet Government on the possibility of a peaceful settlement of disputable international questions.

It is this condition in particular which explains that interest which is shown in all countries to the President's speech by broad circles of the public, who were awaiting the reaction of the leaders of the Anglo-American bloc to the new expression of the peace-loving aspirations of the U. S. S. R.

With sympathy were greeted President Eisenhower's words: "We strive for true and complete peace in the whole of Asia, as in the whole world," just as his statement: "That not one of these disputable questions, be it great or small, is insoluble in the presence of a wish to respect the rights of all other countries."

The words of the President on peace and on the fact that not one of the disputable questions is unsolvable are, however, contradictory to the other pronouncements in this speech.

**THOSE** wishing to see in Eisenhower's speech a real striving for peace cannot but ask, why was it necessary for the President in a speech calling for peace to threaten unequivocally the possibility of an atom war? Is it possible that such kind of arguments will make the speech of the President about peace more convincing? In any case, as regards the Soviet Union, such arguments, or speaking more plainly, such threats, have never attained and cannot attain their purpose.

The President touched in his speech upon a whole series of international problems whose significance is not equal. But in the final count he devoted his speech mainly to the question of mutual relations with the Soviet Union. He stated:

"I know only one question on which progress depends. This question consist of the following: What is the Soviet Union prepared to undertake?"

To this he added: "Truth is easy to test. One can only be convinced by deeds."

Well, one must agree that deeds are more valuable than words. Let us turn then to those important international problems on whose correct solution depends the strengthening of peace.

First of all, the Korean question. Can it be denied that in recent years in the center of attention of international circles were such questions as the question of the war in Korea, the question of the restoration of the national unity of Korea?

On such questions, as is well known, the foreign policy of many states has been checked in these years. The Soviet people invariably supported all steps directed toward concluding a just truce in Korea.

The recent suggestion of the Governments of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic which gave a new chance of going from words to deeds, and which opened prospects for the end of the war in Korea, was immediately supported by the Soviet Government. Those who seek for concrete answers, not words, but actions

directed toward the solution of the urgent questions of international relations can appraise the significance of the indicated fact.

**LET US TURN** to other international problems. Who can forget, for instance, the German question, or can talk away in general phrases such an important international problem as the restoration of the national unity of Germany on democratic and peace-loving principles? Who can be satisfied, not only in Germany but outside its frontiers, with such an approach to this question on the part of one or other state when, let us say, the western part of Germany is simply considered as an instrument of its "dynamic" foreign policy in Europe, not taking into account how certain peoples of Europe will react to this, and primarily the French people, which has more than once been the victim of militaristic Germany?

Is it not clear that the solution of the German question demands the taking into account of the vital interests of all the neighbors of Germany and the interests of the strengthening of peace in Europe, and primarily the indispensable allowance for the national hopes of the German people?

In the U. S. President's speech there is no basis for the solution of this question. He did not take into consideration the existence of the Potsdam agreements of the four powers on the German question. The former U. S. Government acted in the same way.

But if one admits the reasonable necessity for a positive solution of the German problem in a spirit of strengthening peace in Europe, for which the Soviet Union is invariably striving, one cannot forget the indicated important international agreements which are signed by both our states and also Great Britain and France, who joined in these agreements.

If the Anglo-American bloc will not take this into consideration and continues further along its path of having made impossible the national unification of Germany and having turned its western part into a militaristic state, in which power will remain in the hands of the revanchists, a fatal mistake will have made, primarily in regard to the German people. At the same time such a situa-

tion in the German question is incompatible with the interests of all peace-loving states of Europe and all progressive humanity. The question lies in concluding a peace treaty with Germany as rapidly as possible, giving the German people the possibility of remaining in a united state and taking a fitting place in the commonwealth of peace-loving nations, and that following this, the occupation forces should be removed from Germany, the maintenance of which lies as an added burden on the shoulders of the German people.

**TOUCHING** upon a wide circle of international questions, President Eisenhower said nothing about the Chinese People's Republic or the restoration of the national rights of China in the UN, and also of its lawful territorial rights, including the island of Taiwan (Formosa). Does this question not relate to the urgent international problems of our time? And still the fact remains, that in this big speech the question of China was not illuminated. And this means that in regard to China there is persistently being conducted a policy dictated by the desire to turn steadily developing events backwards, although every seeing person, perceives that such a policy is doomed to inevitable failure.

Eisenhower in his speech formulated five precepts, which according to his words define the behavior of the U. S. A. in the sphere of international affairs. In these precepts it is said that all mankind thirsts for peace, fraternity and justice; that each country has the inalienable right to create by its own choice its own form of government and its own economic system; that an attempt by any country to force on other countries a form of government cannot be justified and so on.

If these principles in reality determined the policy of the U. S. A., and if they did not remain merely general declarations, this must have had an influence in regard to the Korean question, and in regard to Germany, and in regard to China. There lies the fact the declaration is not supported by actions: that the true policy of the USA up till now has paid scant consideration to similar declarations in the solution of these and many other international questions.

Special attention was devoted to the peoples of Eastern Europe in the President's speech. It follows from his words that the forms of government in Eastern Europe have been forced upon them "from without" though this is in contradiction to the generally known facts and to the true position in these countries.

Facts show that only by a stubborn struggle for their rights did the peoples of Eastern Europe come to the present popular-democratic form of government and that only under the new conditions were they able to secure the robust development of the economy and culture of their states. It would be strange to expect the Soviet Union to interfere in favor of installing the reactionary regimes overthrown by these peoples.

At the same time the President simply sins against the commonly known historic laws when he calls upon the leadership of the Soviet Union to utilize its decisive influence in the Communist world so as to retard the liberation movement of the colonial and semi-colonial people in Asia against their centuries-old oppression and enslavement. It is difficult to expect a correct understanding of international problems as long as the national-liberation movement is still considered to be the result of "inspiration" on the part of individual ill-intentioned persons.

It is altogether impossible to understand the President's reference to the granting to other peoples, including the peoples of Eastern Europe, of freedom to unite with other countries in a world-wide community of law. Everybody knows what is precisely impeding the entry of some people's democracies into the UN and who is preventing the restoration of lawful rights of great China in the UN. Was it not the representatives of the USSR who tabled the proposal to admit fourteen countries to the UN, a proposal which was rejected by the votes of the Anglo-U. S. bloc?

As regards the Austrian treaty, one can only repeat in this connection that in this case, too, there is no such question which cannot be solved on the basis of agreement reached previously with genuine regard for the democratic rights of the Austrian people.

(Continued Tomorrow)

# Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY  
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW  
PRESS, INC., 25 East 12th Street, New  
York 2, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854  
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

## ALBANY AGENT

REP. JACOB K. JAVITS, would-be Republican-Liberal candidate for Mayor of New York, did some fancy side-stepping in his address before the Young Republican clubs last week.

On the one hand, he faced the obvious fact that no one can run for Mayor as a Republican without coming to terms with the Dewey big business program for the city.

On the other, he knew he had no chance of election without giving the appearance of opposing this program.

And so Javits indulged in the classic politician's practice of double-talk.

For instance, he said he was for the 10 cent fare "provided the 10 cent fare can give the people . . . the transportation service to which (they) are entitled." Is he for it or against it?

On rents, he quickly passed over the 15 percent increase with a phrase saying he had opposed it. But his constituents are incensed over his utter passivity during the legislative struggle against the increase.

On taxes, he proposed new levies against the people of the city and quickly jumped over the issue of more state aid. This, he said, "can help," but cannot "solve" the city's problems.

No, Javits is not stepping on any Dewey toes. On the contrary, he talked of restoring the "natural partnership" of nation, state and city government. This is the core of his, and Dewey's, electoral position; to bring New York into the GOP fold.

The Liberal Party wisely declared at once it would endorse no candidate who has GOP backing. But unless it becomes part of a coalition of progressive, labor and liberal forces, which can challenge the Impellitteris and reactionary, corrupt Democratic machines within the Democratic Party, it may well make it possible for Dewey to seize control of New York through a Javits. For there is danger that the mass of workingclass voters, Negro people, liberals will be split two or three ways.

Hence, the best way to guarantee defeat of both the Dewey machine and corrupt machines within the Democratic Party, is for labor to unite and organize a coalition of the people so powerful that it can win to its side the city's independent voters, the mass of workingclass voters in the Democratic Party, and the minority of liberals and workers in the GOP.

## MAY DAY AND TRUCE

(Continued from Page 1)

rejected it as even a basis for discussion, and men go on dying.

A May Day march demanding a truce in Korea would express the will for peace of millions of Americans.

To deny the marchers the right to the streets on May Day is to trumpet to the world that our planners of war have blacked out the people's freedom to speak for peace. Not only are the rights of the workers at stake in maintaining the established right to the city's streets; also at stake is our country's honor throughout the world where the right to parade on May Day is a barometer of democratic freedom.

The people cannot allow the right to speak for peace to be stifled while Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Treasury Secretary William Humphrey, in Paris, plan to take over the financing and directing of the war against the peoples of Indo-China. Dulles and Humphrey, it was reported yesterday in the New York Times, offered to pay \$900,000,000 of our money for some 400,000 French soldiers during the next two years in Indo-China.

Dulles is free to talk and act for war. The working people of New York must maintain their right to speak and act for peace!

Clearly, the peoples democratic right to express their views in traditional labor demonstrations is too precious for all Americans to be surrendered without the most vigorous challenge.

Citizens of all political views should most emphatically support the fight of the May Day Committee in its efforts to retain the traditional right to march on this old American working class holiday.

## A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and raids arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



## A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

### Communist 'Front' Organizations

AS SOON as the Subversive Activities Control Board had ruled on April 20 that the Communist Party is a Communist "Action" organization in meaning of the McCarran Act, the green light was given for the Dept. of Justice to proceed to the next step.

Three days later William Z. Foster, Pettis Perry and I received 10 by 15 inch envelopes by registered mail, with a letter calling our attention to the order and enclosing four registration blanks from "Respectfully, For the Attorney General, Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General."

The next day 12 organizations received a copy of a communication from Herbert Brownell, Attorney General, to the Subversive Activities Control Board asking it to order them to register as "Communist Front Organizations."

The Board will undoubtedly call hearings at once on all these organizations. The same shopworn stoolpigeons, plus more as yet unrevealed, will be trotted out to recite their pieces. Eventually the Department of Justice will be empowered by Board decision to order them to register under the infamous McCarran Act.

IT TOOK TWO YEARS for the hearing and decision on the Communist Party. These new hearings may run as long. After all, the Board isn't in a hurry to work itself out of a job. It has already asked for and received its appropriation for the third year of its existence. It has cost Uncle Sam approximately a million dollars for one decision.

The Communist Party has instructed its attorneys to appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals against the order of the Board. This automatically stops the order.

It is the intention of the Communist Party to contest the constitutionality of the McCarran Act to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

When we challenged this in February, 1951, the Court ruled that the constitutionality of the Act can be determined only

when the courts review the final order of the Board and it would be "premature" to intervene at that time, since the party had not exhausted its "administrative remedies"—which meant we had to go through the long, tedious and futile hearing first before we could ask for judgment on the law itself.

In the Party court appeal the legal rights of all other prospective victims of the McCarran Act are involved, regardless of what their political or social views may be.

The words of Justice Jackson "The right of every American to equal treatment before the law is wrapped up in the same constitutional bundle with the Communists," although they were spoken in relation to bail, are precisely applicable here. Therefore it is important that the fight of the Communist Party to knock out this police-state law as unconstitutional receives the broadest possible support. All constitutional issues on the McCarran Act will be decided now in relation to the Communists. No other progressive organization can escape its identity of interest with the Communists at this point.

### THE DANGER OF PARALLELISM

THIS LAW has a "built-in verdict." Under a section called "Necessity of Legislation," it states that as a result of evidence before certain Congressional Committees, "Congress hereby finds that" and then sets forth in 15 paragraphs a series of so-called facts that are conspiratorial, seditious, treasonable and otherwise criminal, adding up to a worldwide Communist conspiracy which is a clear and present danger to the security of the U. S. Parts of this "conspiracy" are Communist Action Organizations and Communist Front Organizations.

All that is necessary to prove through these stereotyped "hearings" is that either an organization is Communist or that it parallels in one or more particular the views of the Communist Party, which they assert, parallels the views of the Soviet

Union, and it is guilty, as charged.

Some have called it the Smith Act for non-Communists, streamlined into high gear. It bypasses the necessity for indictments and trials. It writes a false premise into a law and then proceeds to legislate on its own false premise.

The deadly theory of parallelism of policy, ideas, actions, resolutions, etc., is the evil heart of this Act. These policies and acts may be highly worthy, humanitarian, just and laudable in themselves, such as peace, justice and full rights for the Negro people, but if the Soviet Union or the Communist Party advocates any of these it is proof under this Act of the "Communist Front" character of any others who do likewise.

It is a "crime" that any American organizations have the same ideas of peace as the Soviet Union.

Some of the citations in the new series, for instance, charge parallelism with the Communist Party, against the Labor Youth League in the defense of their own officer Roosevelt Ward, and against the Civil Rights Congress the defense of Willie McGee, of the Trenton Six and of William Patterson, chairman of the organization. It would be ridiculous were it not so serious.

The Subversive Activities Control Board has started with 12 organizations. But there is no limit. They are not bound by even the Attorney General's so-called Subversive list but can go far afield.

To further supplement their power a new law is up in Congress—the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill, which proposes that unions, if they are certified by this Board as "Communist Front" will lose their bargaining rights although when the law was passed Congressmen swore on a stack of Bibles that the Board would not apply the act to trade unions.

No American organization this side of the D. A. R. and the N. A. M. will be safe under the McCarran Act.

## Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday  
by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E.  
12th St., New York 2, N. Y. Telephone  
ALgonquin 4-7854.  
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947,  
at the post office at New York, N. Y., under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)  
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year  
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$8.00 \$14.00  
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00  
The Worker 1.50 2.50  
(Manhattan and Bronx)  
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$8.50 \$14.50  
Daily Worker Only 4.50 7.50 12.50  
The Worker 1.50 2.50

## Foster

(Continued from Page 3)

forth just at this time with his speech calling for the atom-bombing of Chinese cities. In all these moves designed to re-develop war tension is to be seen the maneuvering of the sinister Secretary of State.

DULLES' malignant influence was also obvious in the Eisenhower speech. This pronouncement was based upon Dulles' so-called dynamism and his notorious war-like policy of "liberation," the speech arrogantly demanding that the post-war revolutions in Eastern Europe and China be undone and that all those countries, now on the way to Socialism, be returned to capitalist rule. The speech was also couched in the typical Dulles terms of an ultimatum to the U.S.S.R., with an "or else" threat plastered all over it.

A British writer, John Strachey, characterized Dulles' later speech before the convention of newspaper publishers as "an effort to convert Eisenhower's speech into an act of war."

Dulles interprets the friendly peace gestures of the Soviet Union as signs of weakness. His reply to them is to intensify American imperialist aggression and preparations for war. His so-called diplomatic negotiations with the U.S.S.R. and People's China are but crude demands for unconditional surrender. This is the path to war and national disaster.

During these last few days, Dulles has been busy in Europe at the NATO meeting, handing out his ultimatums to the European countries on the American dole. He has ordered them to disregard the Soviet's peace offers, to continue their war armaments race full blast, or face the alternative of being cut off from American "aid."

But Mr. Dulles, although having the help of European reactionaries, has not been able completely to balk the peace will of the European peoples. Hanson Baldwin, (U.Y. Times, April 28, 1952), states that the NATO meeting abolished the "crash" military program and substituted for it one of "long haul" "stretch-out." That is, the conference set a far lower goal for the European military buildup than had been hitherto contemplated.

ONE OF THE MOST scandalous actions of Dulles recently was his flagrant appeasement of McCarthy, the reactionary

demagogue. McCarthy, through his arrogant deal with the Greek shipowners, had clearly infringed upon the foreign policy prerogatives of the President, and had left himself wide open for a heavy crackdown from the Administration. But no such crackdown took place. Instead, Mr. Dulles gave the notorious McCarthy his blessing, thus adding materially to the latter's capacity for evil. Birds of a feather flock together.

The Eisenhower Administration, in its "hundred days" in office, has faithfully carried out the war plans of Wall Street. That it hoped and schemed to spread the Korean war was made all too obvious by its hostile acts against People's China.

But now it is seeing this war drive slowed up in the face of the mounting international wave of popular peace sentiment, and it is frantic.

The American people should bring Wall Street warmongering to a halt by an insistent demand that President Eisenhower promptly fire Dulles, who is the very symbol of war-like imperialist aggression, and also that he take steps to meet in a conciliatory spirit the peace advances of the Soviet Union and People's China.

Now is the time for organized labor, the Negro people, and all other progressive forces in our country to demand peace, and to insist that our foreign policy be based upon a perspective of the peaceful co-existence of the capitalist and socialist countries.

## Oil Land

(Continued from Page 1)

think is so bad."

He said there was "quite a little" chance that a final vote on the bill may be possible this week.

He stated the opposition was ready to vote on amendments but indicated that some of his supporters may resist any attempts to place time limits on discussion of amendments.

Technically discussion has been taking place up to now on a substitute for the administration's give away program. The substitute resolution was introduced by Anderson and amended by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.). The Anderson-Hill bill calls for the nation retaining title to the submerged oil resources and turning the income over to the building of schools and for expanding the country's badly crippled educational system.

Estimated income from the tide-lands oil has been put at a minimum of \$50 billion and a maximum of \$300 billion a year.

Opponents of the Administration measure have also prepared amendments to the Holland bill. Anderson said there may be "eight or 10" major amendments "too clear up several ambiguities" in the giveaway measure. Among them are amendments against restricting Federal activities in the public power field, definition of how far state boundaries extend out to sea, and what to do with submerged lands on the continental shelf beyond state boundaries.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) has also prepared a substitute bill, it was learned, calling for delay while the question is studied.

Observers here have pointed out that the battle of the anti-giveaway senators is not some sort of useless "filibuster," as majority leader Robert A. Taft has as-

serted.

Mail against the giveaway has been mounting and is beginning to give concern to Administration backers, who had hoped to push the measure through before the public was aware.

The rising protest has confirmed the position of the opposition senators that their lengthy debate has served to "educate" the country at large on the giveaway.

## INTERVENTION

Indication of the opposition was seen when President Eisenhower last week, for the first time, felt compelled to interfere in a congressional debate. That was when he sent a letter to Sen. Anderson complaining the long debate was interfering with the Administration's program.

Observers were quick to note the President intervened when a program to aid big private interests was threatened, but that he did not feel called on to intervene in such action as the killing of public housing in the House, although there is little doubt his intervention would have halted the action.

Taking the lead in the fight back home against handing over of the submerged lands, whose resources include not only oil but sluphur, gas and other valuable products, has been the labor movement. AFL and CIO publications from the beginning of this fight have exposed the big steal and urged action.

Passage of the Administration measure is not a foregone conclusion. Many Senators are still on the fence.

The Holland bill has the backing of 40 Senators, and with some real pressure from back home, its passage can be stopped or some of its worst features cut out. That is the opinion of veteran labor observers here.

## Liberal Party Weighs Lone Candidate

Liberal Party leaders are thinking of gambling on a "go-it-alone" policy behind a mayoralty candidate like City Council President Rudolph Halley, according to present indications.

State Chairman Adolf A. Berle declared in a radio broadcast over the weekend that his party would not endorse any nominee of the Republican or Democratic Parties. He mentioned several "independent" Republicans and Democrats the Liberal Party might back, but only if they would bar nominations from their own parties.

Among those named were Halley and Representative Jacob K. Javits, who is angling for the Republican nomination.

Berle admitted the Liberal Party had been considering a coalition with the GOP, but the Dewey rent steal and fare hike policies had knocked that out.

He barred coalition with the Democrats on the grounds the impeller regime was corrupt.

The position taken by Berle, and echoed by the Liberal Party's executive secretary, Ben Davidson, at a forum of the New York chapter of Americans for Democratic Action, left out of account the possibility of labor and liberal forces within the Democratic Party challenging successfully the corrupt elements in that Party, and naming candidates who would oppose Dewey reaction and machine corruption.

## STEEL UNION'S WAGE POLICY GROUP MEETS

ATLANTIC CITY, April 27.

Recommendations of the general executive board of the United Steelworkers of America on wage demands were placed today before the union's 170-man wage policy committee here.

David J. McDonald, USW president, said the board was unanimous, but disclosed no details. He said the recommendations for the wage reopener, due by the June 30 deadline, were based on recent suggestions from the locals.

The wage conference may continue into Wednesday.

## Meany

(Continued from Page 3)

relations laws and should be treated by itself. He suggested government agencies keep Communists out of defense plants, and the labor movement itself should take care of the problem elsewhere. This won hearty endorsement from Sen. Matthew Neely (D-W Va) and less enthusiastic approval from most committee members.

The Senate was urged today by Meany to reverse a House decision and keep the low-rent public housing program alive. In a letter to Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass), Meany said: If the House action is allowed to stand, it "will be a vote for slums, a vote against decent housing for American families."

## No High Court Decision Yet On Rosenberg Case

The Supreme Court yesterday met briefly without handing down its decision on the appeal of the Rosenberg defense for a hearing on a petition for a new trial. It was said that there had been a delay in transmitting to the court the appeal of Morton Sobell, framed along with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the charge "conspiracy to commit espionage for a foreign power."

The court will be in session till June 6. This means that there are still five more Mondays on which they can hand down their decision if they do not hand it down next Monday.

As the high court pondered this third appeal—it has already denied two appeals by the Rosenberg defense—the American public learned that the Vatican had, through an editorial in its official paper, Osservatore Romano, emphatically denied that the Pope was merely transmitting other people's clemency pleas from Western Europe to President Eisenhower. The Pope was intervening in the case out of mercy, the Vatican paper said. None of the standard press services or large metropolitan papers gave this information to the American people.

A large rally for clemency will be held next Sunday, 2:30 p.m., at Randall's Island.

## French Election Seen As Blow To Right Wing

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Inconclusive returns of the balloting in Sunday's municipal elections in France show the Communist Party remains the first party of France.

Despite numerous inspired reports of declining Communist influence and "splits" in the Communist Party, the latest figures for Paris gave the Communists 25.3 percent of the votes, Independents, 22.3 percent and the Gaullists, 11.2 percent.

The voting was heavy, with a 74 percent vote predicted in the urban centers, and up to 77 percent in many rural areas.

Charles Brune, Minister of Interior, announced after a preliminary check that the Communists had made strong showings throughout the country, with the Gaullists losing and the Independents, which include the MRP, Radical Socialists and other so-called "moderate" parties holding their own.

## Classified Ads

### FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

(Manhattan)

ROOM TO RENT downtown with kitchen privileges, \$48 a month, without \$30 a month. Write Box 853, Daily Worker.

### APARTMENT TO SHARE

APARTMENT—Modern, large, well furnished, downtown, share with women, cost including some cleaning, \$50 per month. Write Box 853, Daily Worker.

### APARTMENT WANTED

WORKING woman wants small apartment \$40-445 a month. Phone evenings and week days. All day Saturday, Sunday, TR 4-1812.

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SPORTING SPECIALS. Famous make tennis racket. Regularly \$18.95. Now only \$9.95. Also golf equipment at comparable savings. Standard Brands Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (bet. 13th and 14th Sts.) 30 minutes free parking.

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(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, reupholstered, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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SPRINGS MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JR 6-9000. Day-Night.

## Shopper's Guide

### Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY  
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.  
799 Broadway GR 5-3626

### Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE  
FRANK GIARAMITA  
15 E. 7th St.  
Near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457  
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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JADE MOUNTAIN  
All-Occasion  
197 SECOND AVENUE  
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Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

### Dear Reader:

Many of you have purchased fabrics from me, the world's finest. Cheaper than elsewhere, but never before have I been able to offer you this sort of value.

Moygashel (Ireland's best) Embroidered non - crushable Linen. A few leading designers are exhibiting dresses from the very bolt I have, in a few leading shops, 5th Ave and 57th St. at \$150.00. I have about 8 or 9 shades at \$1.95 a yd. Even in those other stores that have carried it by the yard it sold for \$6.00 and up per yd. This is an opportunity to have a basic dress suit skirt or coat for very little money.

I purchased the first batch about 6 days ago at a price that enabled me to sell them at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per yd. They were out of my shop in 3 days. This final lot, including dark shades, light shades, etc., was given to me because I took all, even cheaper.

Hence while they last \$1.95 (the price of ordinary linens everywhere).

MILL END IMPORTS  
80 EAST 11th STREET  
(Corner Broadway) — Room 208

## Great SPRING LINEN Sale!

The best imported 100% linen table clothes, sets, dish towels, pillow cases and linen by the yard, at the lowest prices, now on sale at the

STANLEY THEATRE  
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.  
Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all linens. Special reductions for organizations.

In Memory of  
EDDIE "BUTCH"  
NEWLAND

Died April 23, 1950

In Loving Memory  
of my wife

EVA

Died April 28, 1952

—LOU

# Paul Robeson Concerts Heard by Thousands in Detroit Churches

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Paul Robeson was here for five days last week, giving a series of concerts under the auspices of Freedom Associates, publishers of the newspaper Freedom.

It is estimated that more than 5,000 people, Negro and white and their children heard the great people's artist and peace fighter in churches and temples.

Last Friday night he was welcomed by an audience of 1,200 who came with their children to the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church whose pastor is that great people's peace fighter, Rev. Charles A. Hill.

Robeson used to give concerts at the Olympia Auditorium, the Masonic Temple, the Art Institute but he can no longer enter these places because the auto barons control them.

This particular night was a birthday party for the great singer, who is 55 years old.

The splendid church choir accompanied him as he sang "Climbing Jacob's Ladder," "When I Come to the End of My Journey," "Balm and Gilead," "Amazing Grace," "Bear the Burden," "On My Journey," "Now Mt. Zion."

Then "Joe Hill," "Water Boy." Then selections from Mozart and a dozen other songs.

Delegations of children came to the platform to wish Robeson happy birthday. It was a happy, excited throng who loved every minute of it as did Robeson. There was no stiff concert atmosphere separating audience and artist. As the audience clapped, so did Robeson. Roar after roar of applause came up from the workers packed in the church seats as their favorite song came forth in that inimitable voice known the world over, for its quality, courage and forthrightness.

Replying to the birthday greetings, Robeson said there was nothing strange about his giving concerts in the churches of his people, because his father was a minister and his brother was minister at Mother Zion church in New York.

"Wherever the people are, I will go there and sing and speak," said Robeson, "the fight for peace



PAUL ROBESON

and for a people's culture goes hand in hand."

During the five days spent in Detroit, Robeson gave concerts at many of the large Negro churches. He appeared at the Bethel A. M. E., St. James Baptist, New Bethel, Calvary, United Temple Denominational and the Greater St. Peter A.M.E. Zion.

On May, 31 at 3 p.m. he will come back to sing at the Calvary Baptist church, which will be in the form of a citywide concert for the benefit of the foreign missions.

Then in the fall of the year he will return to Detroit for a series of more of such concerts in churches and before people's groups.

Robeson said in an interview with newsmen that before the return visit to Detroit in the fall he will cover many cities and towns where churches of his people are organizing concerts for him.

We asked Robeson for some comments on this great new people's theatre and concert movement that was unfolding.

"We progressive artists look for a theatre in this period," he answered, "but here are all the churches, trade union halls, community centers who are interested in hearing artists who are for the

people's cause. Just think, a whole production of 'Othello' by Bill Marshall was put on at the Mother A.M.E. Zion church in New York before 1,500 people, a feat that will go down in history and which I think can be repeated in many places in the nation.

"Instead of hiring a hall and hoping to fill it, you go where the people are gathering in their assemblies and halls and I must say that this should not be restricted only to Negro audiences. The Jewish people, the Italians, the many nationalities, the unions have their centers, they must invite the people's artists to perform in their halls and invite the community.

Robeson told of how for the last two years he had been speaking up and down the land for peace, and now peace was in the headlines.

"We must," he said, "see to it that peace is not twisted and defeated. We must never accept the idea that we are backward. We can point with great pride to how the people in America are fighting for peace."

He said that now he no longer wants to come into a place like Detroit, sing at one concert and then leave for the next concert in another city. Now, he said, he wants to come into a town like Detroit, or Cleveland or Chicago, all the way across the nation, spend days in these areas, sing and speak in the gathering places of the people and build for other artists to be invited to perform. That way, he said, we will build our audiences, build a people's theatre across America, where we can sing and speak freely and be with our own people.

"We must not let the reactionaries take over the communities, or the culture of the people—we must fight and organize and follow the example here in Detroit where I sang and spoke to five thousand people. It was an unforgettable experience which many of my fellow artists must follow me and also experience."

To that we certainly agreed. Detroit is ready and waiting for Bill Marshall and his magnificent 'Othello.'

## Film Director Talks of Chaplin, 'Limelight' and 'Salt of Earth'

By DAVID PLATT

It is a national disgrace that Charles Chaplin is not coming back to the U. S., said Sidney Meyer, documentary film director, at the ASP conference on theatre, film and publishing last Saturday afternoon at Steinway Hall.

"We could have prevented this great loss to our country if we had done more about it," he said.

"Here was a great, conscious artist, probably the greatest single figure in films, who looked about him and pulled out of his enormous artistry what he considered the most important message of our times. That was the necessity of courage. This was recognized all over the world but only partially in America.

"Here in the great city of New York, progressives laid an egg with 'Limelight.' Instead of everybody rushing to the support of the film as was done in Europe there was a wide division of opinion about it in progressive circles. It became a controversial picture. Film Sense, organ of the ASP Film Division, ran three different reviews of the film. They invited people to a forum to discuss this 'controversial picture.' I blinked my eyes. How can a picture that talks to people about courage and a better life be controversial?"

Lester Cole, of the Hollywood Nine, also felt that more should

have been done with 'Limelight.'

The failure to rise to the defense of the film recalled to him an incident that took place in Massachusetts in the 1890s.

Two rival companies opened with Macbeth. The newspapers and the public took sides as to which production was better. Feeling ran high. A real battle developed—to the point where blood flowed and the militia had to be called out.

Cole said he didn't recommend this type of action, but related the incident to show that devotion to good theatre was once an important thing in people's lives.

"For a number of reasons audiences today have lost this devotion," he said.

There was not one mass meeting for Chaplin. 'Limelight' lost money because of the political pressure, said Meyer.

"Let's not be caught napping again. When the Mine-Mill Union film 'Salt of the Earth' comes out, let's put up the kind of fight for it we should have put up for 'Limelight.'

"We should start preparing for this fight now because already the reactionaries are pressuring theatres throughout the nation not to book the film."

Meyer said he was shocked by the Screen Writers Guild decision permitting producers the right to

deny screen credits to writers who refuse to cooperate with the Un-American Committee. He called it "a staggering betrayal by writers of their own interests." It took the Guild "years of struggle to get screen credits for writers." In one stroke "they give it all back to the producers.

"What is a screen credit? It is the writer's livelihood. His property. The Guild's decision now gives the producers the right to seize property. It is an invitation to steal."

Cole, an ex-president of the Writers' Guild, added that the screen writers are now back to the days before the Guild was founded when writers received no screen credit unless the producers chose to give it to them. To the days when producers put their own names on the film or the names of relatives but rarely gave credit to the writer." He said he believed the screen writers would reverse the decision because the alternative in "total disaster" for the organization.

Other highlights of the conference:

- A resolution urging more attention in ASP to the problems of Negro cultural workers.

- An appeal to writers and artists to pack the courtroom at Foley Square on May 4 when the Velde-Un-American Committee comes to town. Fifteen people, including Cedric Belfrage, editor of National Guardian, have been subpoenaed.

- A resolution urging ASP to set up a permanent theatre producing group.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

(Continued from Page 2)

over his head for a money fight, didn't die that night he was knocked down seven times by middleweight champion Marcel Cerdan. That came in a later fight against a lesser hitter, a fight he was pushed into though he complained of "mysterious" sharp head pains. (Now where could those have come from?)

THE GAME, COMBATIVE young Collins may not have been seriously hurt, let's fervently hope not, but if he's all right it's surely no thanks to the referee, his managers and the Massachusetts doctors and commissioners right there on the spot. As our prize ring goes, no one will argue with a referee who lets a knocked-down fighter continue while he still has a chance to come back and make a fight of it. In this fight, Collins had no possible chance to come back after the second knockdown. There was absolutely no point in letting him crash down again and again and wander up for more.

No fistie point, that is. But you can always try to keep a big built-up nationally televised show going to get in as many commercial plugs between rounds as possible, can't you? Do you know how much the advertisers figure just ONE more between rounds plug to the biggest captive audience in the land is worth in money? Remember, you're seeing the fight free, but only because of them. It's an important investment, free enterprise. Ask the late Laverne Roach's family.

In all this James Carter, the party of the second part, had to play a very unhappy role. Every time referee Rawson wiped the resin off the stricken Collins' gloves and stepped back, Carter had to come in and knock the reeling youngster down again. Obviously sickened by the task long before it was ended, Carter had little choice. A refusal to keep punching, or even a marked reluctance, and the referee would disqualify him for "not trying" and lift the arm of the helpless Collins as the winner and new champion. To the 30-year-old Carter, this has been a painfully won title after long years of being sidetracked as "too tough," the Archie Moore treatment, a familiar one to many good Negro fighters. More than once in the lean years James Carter would be sparring in the Stillmans' ring shortly after wheeling his last load of dresses through the streets of the New York garment district.

IT WAS VERY good indeed to hear of the overwhelming sense of outrage directed at the referee and everyone else responsible for not stopping this horror. Newspaper and television switchboards were flooded with calls. People are not brutal and do not like brutality. Most sports writers, it should be noted, blistered the affair in print. The Boston crowd watching the fight, highly partisan to the built-up local hero, Collins, booed with mounting anger the failure to stop it. A former champ, Barney Ross, and a tough one he was, in the ring or the trenches of Guadalcanal, said: "I never saw such a brutal affair in all my life. It was the most merciless beating I ever saw."

Even the omnipresent Jimmy Powers, who shills shamelessly for the medium that is making him rich, injected a cautious note of tentative disapproval. And that's really something!

Now one final point. There is abroad in our land a calculated process of accustoming the American people to violence and brutality. Do you think the national televising of such a shocking spectacle had nothing to do with this fact?

Whoa, I can hear someone saying, what are you dragging in here, this fight was terrible, everyone agrees, but it was just an unfortunate choice of an incompetent referee and isn't apt to happen again. (But the referee has already been "cleared") You mean, someone will say, they got together with Rawson and said "Now we have a program going for the war brutalizing of the people, so you do so and so tonight. . . ."

No, nobody told Rawson that. But this is 1953, the same world and the same country where the big networks televised the atom bomb, that wanton slaughterer of innocents, into the nation's homes at breakfast time, when the kids were getting ready to go to school. ("Oh boy, I bet it could kill a million easy!") This is the time of the "comic books" that scream slug, rape, burn and kill . . . (did you see the story in the Weekend Worker?) . . . of Mickey Spillane's eye-gouging "literature" flooding the nation's drugstores . . . of so much death and violence on TV action programs that a national trade union has launched an angry drive to save our children from it. This is the era of McCarran purified movies in which women are smashed in the face, heels are ground into skulls, studios vie for the most closeups of shocking violence and death. This is the time generals say we must raise a generation of brutes, of killers.

Rawson lives in this world. And so do the Massachusetts ringside doctors and commissioners. Would they dare permit such a spectacle to go into the homes otherwise? By the way, the big main headline in the Hearst Journal-American Saturday, the same day this fight was reported, was "Boy, 17, Slays Bride of Year." In great big red letters.

Just take the general who says we must brutalize our young Americans into killers without human feelings. I don't know if he saw this fight or knows about it and the reaction to it. But if he does, do you think he is happy that a bit of televised prize fight brutality evoked such a spontaneous kickback? Not on your life!

The reaction to Friday night may make the fight people a little more careful for a while about the kind of matches which go on the national hookups, and the way they are supervised. After all, there were even a few suggestions in the immediate Collins-Carter aftermath that maybe boxing ought to be banned altogether. That worries them.

As commercial boxing is currently run and as boxers are exploited, my own feeling is small loss if it were ended. But in the first place it won't be ended, and in the second place the question as to whether it should is very debatable anyhow.

It won't be ended because television has made it a bigger business than ever before. The Monday and Wednesday and Friday and Saturday bout schedule is the maw forcing bouts, good, bad or indifferent, well matched or badly matched, to fulfill the contracts so the big advertising dough can roll from the razor blade and beer people.

The good people from coast to coast who reacted with such a deepgoing sense of outrage Friday can at least demand that no youngsters be crippled or killed for the sake of the advertising buck.

# Urges Tenant Pressure on Senate for Public Housing

The Manhattan Tenants Council yesterday pointed out that if the House action in eliminating public housing funds is allowed to stand, the present housing shortage in New York City will be intensified to the point where it will directly affect the health of families.

So acute is the housing shortage now that it is tending toward a monopoly in housing, and in this framework, with the weakening of state controls and ending of federal controls, said Mrs. Estelle Quin of the council, landlords in effect are able to say to tenants, "Pay more or get out on the streets."

"The result is that tenants, unable to move, in many cases have no choice but to pay, with the extra rent coming off the table," she said. "This affects the health of our children. It also means a loss of business to the small businessman, as the swollen landlords profit have to come from essentials in the family budget, food and clothing."

She declared that the goal of realtors as expressed in certain university courses being given budding realtors and investment experts, was that in a period of housing shortage from 35 to 50 percent of the tenants' family income could be extracted in rent.

Mrs. Quin quoted the weekly newsletter issued by the National Housing Conference in Washington, as saying there was "still time to fight," and urging immediate wires to senators.

"We can still change the situation by mass protests," said Mrs. Quin, declaring wires should be addressed to Sens. Lehman and Ives of New York and Chairman Leverett Saltonstall of the Senate Appropriations Committee, demanding restoration of the funds for 35,000 public housing apartments throughout the country and expansion of the public housing program.

She recalled that last year the House cut the program down to a token 5,000 apartments initially, but that when protests came to Washington from over the country, including strong opposition from the Mayor and City Council of New York City and many organizations, the Senate restored the cuts and the House later accepted the Senate bill.

The New York Housing Authority's office meanwhile said that if the House action is sustained it will cost New York City 24,000 apartments in 19 public housing projects.

Those already under construc-

tion would not be affected, according to the Authority's interpretation, but those affected would include some where tenants have been moved off the site and all or part of the houses razed but construction not actually begun.

Included in these would be the second section of Jefferson Houses, the LaGuardia project, the second section of Washington Houses, and the second section of Baruch Houses. In each of these, tenants have been forced to vacate their old homes and the Authority has acquired the site. Unless funds are restored to the federal budget, the painful shifting of these families, often into other slum areas, will have been undertaken without any additional apartment space being added to New York City's overcrowded dwellings.

Just what effect the House action if upheld would have on high income Title I housing, which under the law cannot be undertaken unless evicted tenants are relocated to apartments at rentals similar to those they are paying now, was not known.

## 'Loyalty'

(Continued from Page 3)

lows entry those convicted of purely political offenses, but neglects to define these offenses.

### COMMENT

Abner Green, executive secretary of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born said, "This represents concessions by the President to the popular pressure and should encourage still further pressure to rid the country of all the injustices in which this law abounds by repealing the law and replacing it with a just one."

A "just law" would not permit the attorney general to deport naturalized or unnaturalized Americans for their views. It would set a time limit on the right to deport after naturalization, ease the rights of foreign born to become naturalized, and restore the constitutional right of bail. It certainly would repeal the racist quotas which discriminate against the Negro people, Jewish people, and other so-called non-Anglo-Saxon peoples.

## NAACP Urges Senate Restore Housing Fund



WALTER WHITE

Senate leaders of both parties and members of the Senate Appropriations Committee were urged yesterday by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, to restore the provision for 35,000 public housing units eliminated by the House of Representatives.

The House on April 22, voted 198 to 106 to halt all further federal aid to the construction of new low-rent public housing.

The NAACP, White asserted in a telegram to the Senators, "strongly urges" restoration of the proposal for 35,000 units and a full budget for the "race relations service."

The NAACP called upon branches of the Association throughout the country to write to their senators urging them to vote to continue the public housing program, to restore the race relations service budget, and to eliminate provisions in the House bill designed to cripple slum clearance and urban redevelopment.



"You know I carry a gun."

THE LABOR MOVEMENT is becoming alerted to the stool-pigeoning of these spies and, according to reports, is planning action. Harry Southwell, president of UAW-CIO Local 174, writing in the West Side Conveyor, 174's newspaper, had some comments on them.

Southwell says in part: "When we . . . see the tak of subversive pinned on 25,000 citizens, most of whom are so tagged because they have guts enough to cry out against the deplorable social conditions in Michigan, one of the wealthiest industrial states in the Union, we get nauseated. . ."

"The present practice of pinning a 'subversive' label on every citizen who is not content to maintain the status quo in the field of social legislation, and who advocates changes to improve our democracy, is a dangerous thing. . ."

HE PROPOSES that investigation should be made of "vicious rackets that flourish in Detroit and Wayne County."

## NAACP Maps Expansion in Church Field

A resolution recommending establishment by the NAACP 44th annual convention of a committee of ministers to work out closer cooperation between the church and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was adopted here by a conference of ministers held in the NAACP national office.

The meeting was called by Reverend Walter P. Offutt, Jr., NAACP church secretary, in response to a resolution adopted at the last NAACP convention.

The ministers also recommended that a special ministers' meeting be set up for all NAACP conventions, national, regional and state; and that NAACP chapters be established in theological seminaries.

## Meet May 8 on Distributive Union's Merger

Executive boards of three unions in the retail and wholesale field will meet in Atlantic City May 8 to 10 to approve plans for a merger of the three into one affiliate of the CIO.

Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO who handled the negotiations for the CIO, announced the terms for a merger had been agreed upon. The unions affected are the CIO United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, the CIO United Department Store Workers (Macy) and the Distributive Processing and Office Workers.

The terms, according to Hollander, are the chartering by the CIO of a new international union, with Irving Simon, now head of the UDWSWU as president of the merged organization; Arthur Osman, president of the DPO, as secretary-treasurer and Martin Kyne who is executive secretary of Simon's union, as executive vice-president of a new organization.

A still unspecified post is to be provided for Sam Kovenetzky, president of the Macy local. The three organizations claim a total membership of 135,000.

## Law-Breakers

(Continued from Page 4)

list even yet. It should be made known to the President by the Attorney General that the non-discrimination clauses in government are put there by law, and every time a Negro is denied a job by a company doing business with the government, the federal law is broken.

IT IS ABOUT TIME that all of us, those of us in the labor movement and those of us who work generally on the civil rights front, express our dissatisfaction with the continued tolerance of law-breakers by our Chief Executive. And it might help to point out that it is the duPont Co., the group most heavily represented in Eisenhower's administration, that is most guilty of nose-thumbing at the law.

How about it Mr. President?

## What's On?

Coming MAY DAY WEEKEND at Camp Midvale cooperative, interracial camp. Camp fire songs, dancing, sports activities. Special rate: Friday night till Sunday only \$2.50. Reservations: Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. TR 8-2160.



## Philbrick to Testify at Trial Of Army Doctor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., April 27.—Herbert Philbrick, FBI stool-pigeon, will be among the witnesses in a witchhunt court-martial trial of First Lt. Sheppard Carl Thierman, an Army doctor who served at the Kojima Island prison camp. Thierman is charged, among other things, with having "failed to cooperate" with the Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Emmanuel Bloch, attorney for Thierman, today began questioning the 11 members of the general court martial as to whether they knew the Army's proposed witnesses. Bloch listed these as Philbrick, Dr. Eugene Robins, Mrs. Mary Markward of Silver Springs, Md., and Ayton Blackburn of the FBI.

Prior to Bloch's questioning, the prosecution announced it was "challenging" board member Capt. Morton T. Cutler, stationed at the Fort Devens Hospital. It was announced Cutler would not serve.

## 1,500 Brewery Workers Win 15c Pay Hike

DETROIT, April 27. — Fifteen hundred CIO brewery workers here chalked up a victory in their strike against five companies, winning a raise of 15 cents an hour and scrapping the escalator clause to which their wages were tied. In addition, all hospitalization for the workers and their families will henceforth be paid by the companies. In the former contract the union and company shared the cost.

The victory for the brewery workers here was in sharp contrast to the position of the 1,000,000 auto workers who just took a cut of one cent an hour under an up-and-down escalator provision in their contract that has two more years to run.

## Help Chase the Un-American Committee Out of New York National Guardian Fight Back Rally

Guardian editor CEDRIC BELFRAGE appears before the Un-American Committee on Monday, May 4

Defend the free press!

SUN., MAY 3, 8:30 pm

Palm Garden, 305 W. 52 St.

Admission \$1 (incl. tax)

Speakers:

Vito Marcantonio

Leo Huberman

Carl Marzani

Rose Russell

Dorothy Day

We wish to extend our apologies

for the error in the May Day issue greeting of the members of Locals 9, 10, 22, 23, 32, 35, 38, 48, 60, 62, 66, 89, 105, 117, 155, ILGWU. The error listed it as a greeting from the local, instead of from the members.

—The Advertising Dept.

## Detroit Council Bars Relief to Mothers, Votes \$58,000 for Spies

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Twenty-six unemployed mothers with small children have been denied relief. Mayor Albert Cobo proposes, backed by the City Council, to slash \$1,383,000 from the welfare budget.

Daniel P. Ryan, welfare director, said the welfare had no funds to provide aid. Asked about prospects for the period ahead for employment for women in such a tragic plight, Ryan said:

"Our only hope is an increasing defense production program requiring women in industry."

WHILE 26 women with small children were denied relief, the same City Council approved a budget grant of \$58,000 for the work of spies hired to check the "loyalty" of city workers. In the last four years, these spies have mulcted the city treasury of almost \$200,000.

In order to make it look "good" the reactionary pack in City Hall put on a sham battle that they wanted to know what was being "done for the money," and declared that the "work" of the spies was being kept so secret the City

Council didn't know about it.

The spies get \$20 a day and the City Council has just raised their pay to \$22 a day. Chief spy, ex-FBIer Wickman, came before the City Council and said the work was so dangerous they had to have \$2 more a day. He related how workers chased them from outside meeting halls where they park and take down car license numbers.

They have approached workers and sought to make them stool-pigeons, offering to pay workers, out of city appropriations, if they would identify people in pictures they take on the street.

CHIEF legman among them is

B. Friedman, who some months ago walked into the Herman Kiefer hospital where a Ford worker lay sick with TB, and when the worker told him to get out, he threatened the sick man saying,